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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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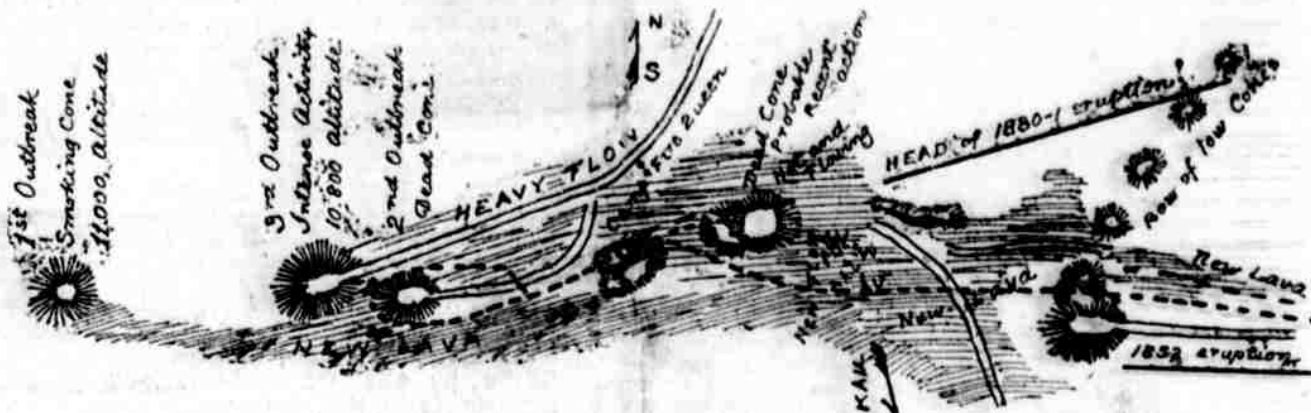
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## GLOWING, WAVING ROARING FIERY MASS



MAP OF THE PRESENT LAVA FLOWS, PREPARED BY W. R. CASTLE.

KILAUEA, HAWAII, July 20, 1899.

—If one were a Dante it might be possible to give a faint idea of the grandeur and awful nature of a volcanic eruption viewed from the source. Ordinary English will have to take his place, and, reinforced by a diagram, possibly an idea may be conveyed.

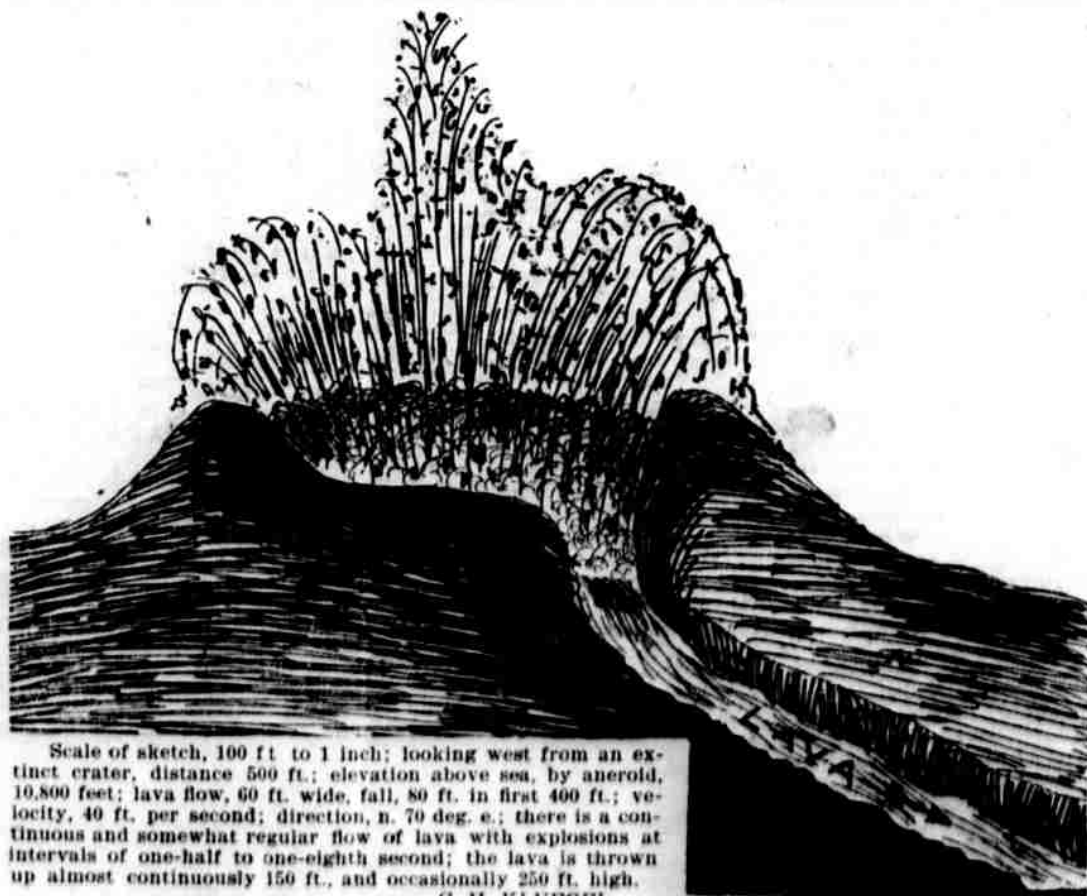
Leaving the Kilauea Volcano House our party, consisting of nine tourists, two guides and two horse-tenders, thirteen in all, started about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the 14th. Passing mauka of Kulani Hill through the beautiful Koa forest into Waialeale, we reached, just before nightfall, a quiet and secluded grove near the flow of 1881. Here we camped. It had rained nearly all day, so that everything was obscured and no idea could be formed of the character, extent or change of the eruption. During the night it cleared and the glow of the fire fountains twenty miles away illumined our shelter with a lurid glare.

An early start Saturday morning brought us out on the 1881 flow, and for two hours we wound our way among the hummocks or picked out a dubious course in the rough country adjoining the south edge, till we reached the point of contact between the flows of 1882 and 1881. It seemed cruel to have our animals slip and stumble over the broken and dangerous flow any longer, so, leaving horses, mules and tenders, just enough food and drink was carried along for sustenance, and we started on foot to finish the long climb. Our camp was at an elevation of 5,900 feet. Without detailing the weary hours of struggle upward, we arrived at the terminal cone of the 1852 eruption about 5:30 o'clock and suddenly came in view of a fire fountain two miles west. All fatigue was forgotten, and we eagerly hurried forward. The first new lava we reached just east of the 1852 cone. It is broken, ragged and frothy, and probably constitutes what was called the Kau flow. It may have emerged from the first cone of this eruption and, flowing east, ran to the north of the 1852 cone and stopped. Passing over this cone, we came at once to fresh, hot lava and found a channel running about east southeast which appeared to go over the crest to the south toward Kapapala. But the whole country is covered with fresh lava, which became very much tangled among the numerous old and new cones. As nightfall came down we reached an old cone nearly a mile east of the spouting lava and directly facing it, so concluded to establish "Camp Fire Queen" there. Establishing a camp was a very simple operation! It consisted of laying down our canteens and short rations, wrapping ourselves in blankets and sitting or standing, or anything else to keep warm. It was bitterly cold, and during the night we all crawled over some little steam cracks, preferring the dampness with genial warmth to the biting wind. My aneroid registered about 10,750 feet altitude. Now and then a heavy thud deep under our heads kept us reminded of the fact that a live volcano was not far below. One can not well imagine without having seen the weird and awe-inspiring surroundings. Not a particle of vegetation, not even a moss, nothing but desolation—grim and hideous suggestions of death. There was no opportunity for dullness or weariness, for there, just before us, was the brilliant never-ceasing fountain of fire. Away to the right, running off to the northeast, was a river of fire. It is so deep in its banks that nothing could be seen from our camp except the long line of glowing color above. All night the surging, rushing, roaring thunder of the fire fountains filled the air. Occasionally it would be thrown to a height of two hundred feet or more, and immense flakes fell over the sides and rolled down in all directions.

In the early morning we broke camp and started for the fire cone over new and hot lava of indescribable roughness. Passing just south of a dead cone of very recent action and coming to its west side, suddenly we faced, only five hundred feet away, the whole glowing, waving mass of fire! The ground shook and trembled. The wonder of it all is that so close an approach could be made with safety, for comparatively speaking, it was

safe, though possibly that locality is now overflowed or caved in. The heat was so intense that it was necessary to shield the face. The cone has evidently been built up by the falling lava. It is perhaps 150 feet in height on the north side; considerably lower on the other. A very deep trough, perhaps thirty feet wide at the bottom, opens to the northeast, or, rather, more easterly. The cone is probably two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet across the top and is filled with a restless, surging mass of white-hot lava, always leaping into the air, sometimes rising to a height of two hundred feet. Explosions are continuous. Now and then a heavy volume of white smoke is literally shot into the air. It is always rising and rolling away, covering the island with a thin, vapor-like pall. Fascinating as was the view through the gap into the cone, the sight of the river of fire is not less wonderful. It rushes through the opening as if shot from a cannon and, plunging over a fall of perhaps twenty feet, continues madly down the mountain side through a deep channel at a terrific speed. The flow was nearly as liquid in appearance as water. The run and push made it roll into immense billows like the rapids at Niagara or like the waves of the sea. The engineer of our party estimated that the channel was fifty feet wide, that the flowing mass was ten feet deep and moved at the rate of forty feet in a second. The bank opposite, which we could see, was deeply undermined, perhaps ten feet. If so, why not on our side, too? Supposing it should cave in. Such excitement, breakfast of hardtack, canned chicken and cold water. It was good, for we were all hot then. At 8 o'clock we began the return journey, and found

hour, we returned to camp and took a mile or over from the 1852 cone to the upper, or first, outbreak of 1889. "Camp Fire Queen" is over a half mile from the main fire fountain. The dotted lines show our trail in and out. Other points of interest are indicated on the diagram. A word to intending visitors. Start from the Volcano House, making this headquarters, or base of operations. Do not go the way our party and several others have done and are now doing. It involves three cold and weary nights out, with thirty-five to forty miles of walking, including a climb of four or five thousand feet. It takes you along the two sides of a nearly equilateral triangle. A better way is from the Volcano House up the mountain side by way of Ohaieka, on the great land of Kapapala. Camp near the Red Hill, where horses will be left. Next morning walk five or six miles to the scene of action. See all you want and return to camp; spend the night and back to Kilauea next morning. Or, if more active, start from the Volcano House very early—before day-break—and go through to the source that day. It can be done, say Ahai and Kamaki, two of the best guides, and return next day. In either of the last two cases less time is spent and your horse, not you, does most of the climbing. Don't take alcoholic stimulants; your heart wants no stimulation; your pulse is apt to go up to 100 per minute anyway. Drink only water enough to moisten your parched mouth. We found three quarts each more than enough for two days' absence from camp. In the higher altitude rest often and keep as warm as possible. In so doing you will probably avoid mountain sickness. No other route is



ACTIVE CRATER ON MAUNA LOA, JULY 16th, 1899.

ing thoughts did not, however, prevent careful and conservative estimates of what was before us. I believe that all of our estimates are below the truth rather than excessive. Think of it, in two seconds an acre of ground would be covered a foot deep with lava. Sometimes the flow would abate for a few seconds, lowering the depth so that it was evident that ten feet deep was not too much. Such lulls were followed by a waving flood of fire which nearly filled the whole channel; subsiding, interesting effects were instantly seen in the covered channel across. Stalactites formed before the rush wholly dropped, and in a moment they could be seen hanging from the roof still dripping but all heat down stream.

Leaving the fire fountain after an away from the source, and, while the present course is toward Hilo, yet there is much flat country to be filled before it is likely to push over the edge and run down-hill. It certainly is a pity that I can't content itself with covering worthless land instead of destroying the rich, wooded country on the easterly slope of the island. The impression is strong in my mind that this eruption and flow lack something of the force and volume of those of 1852-56 and 1880-81, and that it will cease before doing much damage. Still, everything is very grand and well repays the labor and weariness of a visit. Mr. Knebel has kindly handed a pencil sketch of the fountain. I add a rough diagram, which we believe is approximately correct. It must be two

so good as above suggested. Last, don't fail to come and see. It is the most wonderful sight you will ever see. W. R. CASTLE.

VOLCANO HOUSE, July 21, 1899.—The atmosphere has been so dense with volcanic smoke for two days that the mountain could not be seen. This smoke has been equally thick all over the island. It has apparently been a heavy layer only spread over the lower levels, for tourists coming down have lost a brilliant and clear air above. Wednesday evening a strong trade wind drove the smoke away from this locality and a sight of the mountain

revealed great changes. Where there was one fountain, two were playing magnificently. A little further up the slope a line of smoke columns, extending possibly a half mile, indicated the opening of a new crack with probable emissions of lava. Further down the mountain another decided cloud shows the presence of another opening, as the smoke was too heavy for a mere flow of lava when there is no vegetation to burn. Every indication is of greater activity with a heavier flow of lava.

The flow seen by us on Sunday morning heading for Kau has not appeared over the crest, and perhaps has ceased running, although Howard Hitchcock, the artist, reports it as active and widespread on Monday. In the interior the flow is rapid and spreads over the open country near Kalaeha, with a tendency toward Hilo.

Alexander Atherton and party returned this evening. They report nothing new. They reached the fire fountain and say that the route from here is an easy one and the only way by which the fountains can be reached. I am about to start for Kau and Kona. W. R. CASTLE.

### PLAGUE REPORTS.

Are Forwarded From Hong Kong and Yokohama.

The Foreign Office has received letters from Hawaii's sanitary inspectors stationed at Hongkong and Yokohama. From Japan the news comes that an epidemic of dysentery has appeared, and Dr. Rokaku, this Government's representative at Yokohama recommends that this disease be treated here as an infectious, quarantinable disease. In Hongkong, up to the date of writing, there had been 1,005 deaths out of 1,065 cases of the bubonic plague.

D. Kokaku's report is as follows: "The cases of plague reported in the Kona of Kanagawa and Nagasaki are those removed from the steamship America Maru and City of Peking, respectively. The report of the same disease from Formosa is undoubtedly far below the real extent of the epidemic."

"In connection with the recent outbreaks of plague upon the steamships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail Companies, which, as well as those of the O. & O. S. S., are under the same general management, I have to notify you that the agent of these companies has informed me that it has been decided to refuse any steerage passengers from Hongkong or other infected Chinese ports so long as plague continues epidemic. I may add that I have, for several years, urged this action upon the companies trading between China and the United States."

"Epidemic dysentery has already appeared in forty-three out of the forty-seven prefectures of Japan. I have found that, so far, the epidemic is almost strictly limited to the country districts, but few cases have occurred in Yokohama itself."

"I beg to reiterate my former suggestion that dysentery coming from Japan be treated, in all respects, as an infectious quarantinable disease, the more so as, from the nature of the malady, its detection among embarking passengers is very difficult."

Dr. Jordan, the inspector at Hongkong, writes as follows:

"Bubonic plague continues to make its ravages felt and even to spread the area of distribution. The totals for the week ending June 17, although not showing a very large increase over the previous week, are yet an advance. I have also to notify you that during the past two weeks five Europeans have been struck down with plague. These consist of two inspectors of the sanitary board, two soldiers from the barracks, and one private person. These cases are recovering, three being quite convalescent."

"Following are the returns for the past three weeks:

"Week ending June 3, 92 cases, 97 deaths; week ending June 10, 97 cases, 91 deaths; week ending June 17, 109 cases, 117 deaths."

"Under date of July 1, Dr. Jordan writes as follows:

"Bubonic plague continues steadily to increase in this colony. For the week ending June 24, there were 148 cases and 135 deaths."

"Grand totals to date from January 1, 1,065 cases, 1,005 deaths."

"In view of the fact of three of the American mail steamers having been recently placed in quarantine in different ports en route, the agent here is now taking extra precautions by disinfecting the baggage of the entire passengers and crew of these ships. The outgoing mail today (the Gaelic) is the first vessel to carry out this with regard to the crew."

### Meeting of Cousins.

A cousin of P. R. Helm, secretary of Pearson & Potter Company, was a member of the cavalry troop on board the City of Para.

The young man left Yellowstone Park the 15th of last month, coming out on "skies" over twelve feet of snow. He found the change in climate from the Yellowstone to Hawaii not only a most decided one, but also a most agreeable one.

The cousins had no idea of meeting here and, not having seen each other for twelve years, were more than pleased with their visit.

There was a small place at the F. H. Murray's home in Honolulu yesterday morning. Little damage was done.







## MR. HATCH WRITES

About Some Editorial Opinions in This Paper.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Presents Powerful Arguments to Show That the United States Constitution Is in Force Here.

Editor of ADVERTISER.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express my dissent from the constitutional views so repeatedly presented in the Advertiser. I believe that they are both unsound from a legal standpoint and charged with possible injury to the gravest kind to this community.

My view is that the constitution of the United States belongs to us; that it became extended to these islands by the act of annexation, and that no power exists which can deprive us of it. We can not secede; neither can we be cast off. We are part and parcel of the United States. I deny that the Constitution is subject to the control of Congress. It can not be made a matter of legislation. Your argument that it does not apply to these islands until Congress so enacts would imply that Congress could extend it or not; or could extend it and then take it away; or could take it away from any other portion of the country. To my mind the better theory is that the Constitution applied by its own inherent force the moment the act of political union was completed. It applied as a necessary incident to the status given us as a part of the United States. Annexation having been brought about in a constitutional method, by the exercise of both the treaty-making and legislative powers of the two countries, constitutes a contract of the very highest conceivable character. We in Hawaii should be the last to concede that one party to the contract by its sole act can destroy it; as, for instance, by making us a colony. Can Congress decree that we shall be taken to be a part of Guam? Not unless it repudiates the contract by which we were made a part of the United States. The statutes of the United States must be extended by act of Congress; the distinction between statutes and the Constitution in this connection is obvious.

There seems to exist in certain quarters much nervousness as to the consequences which would follow if it were admitted that the Constitution of the United States is now the law of the land; notably amongst other instances, with the apologists for contract labor. We ought to all rejoice that that institution is moribund. We could take more pride in ourselves if this blot could have been removed by act of our own before the enactment of a plan of government for us by Congress.

You quote Senator Morgan, but the quotation does not support your conclusion. We all know he considers us a part of the United States. We all know that his Americanism is not of the thin and watery variety and that his respect for the Constitution is punctilious. He will never be found holding that the Constitution does not extend to every nook and cranny of the United States. He considers the situation here anomalous; probably because he takes it that two constitutions, or one and part of another, apply and obtain at the same time. That of the United States is the only one of any vitality. How little of that of the Republic of Hawaii remains will be appreciated when it is remembered that not a single officer of the local government holds office under it. They all hold under President McKinley. His power to appoint is surely not derived from the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii. No more of that remains than can be construed to be municipal law under the terms of the joint resolution of annexation. Would it be held that after Congress shall extend the laws of the United States to Hawaii that the constitution of Hawaii still remains in force? Must a constitutional convention be convened to repeal it piece-meal? Having served its purpose in helping to tide over a transition period, that constitution has passed into history, together with the republic founded upon it. It was abrogated by necessary intentment by the very act of union.

F. M. HATCH.

Honolulu, July 21, 1899.

[What the views of our Supreme Court are regarding the extension of the Constitution to this territory, or what the views of the Advertiser are on the subject will not have the slightest influence in Congress. As Mr. Hatch correctly states, this little Republic made a contract of annexation with the United States, which secured to Hawaii whatever rights any territory has under the Constitution and laws. The contract is executed and is in full force. It is the intention of the administration to carry out this special contract by further legislation which will in no way whatever discriminate against Hawaii. The enemies of Hawaii will, no doubt, make some effort to secure laws discriminating against her, but it is well understood that the President, Senator Morgan and other friends of Hawaii do not anticipate any serious trouble in securing the necessary legislation.

But the contract of annexation is in force, and it is not for Congress, but for the Supreme Court to say whether or not the Constitution applied by its inherent force at the moment the contract of union was made. If the Constitution applies, the

Supreme Court will promptly declare any discriminating legislation to be unconstitutional and void. We have our rights fixed by the contract of union, and Congress cannot disturb them. If Mr. Hatch's views are correct and we believe that there are strong arguments in support of those views, he will see that the Supreme Court of the United States, will easily check any discriminating legislation. It is now beyond the power of Congress to change, even if it desired to do so, the political agreement it made with Hawaii which is that it shall become an integral part of the American soil without any qualifications whatsoever. There is no such agreement existing between Porto Rico, the Philippines and the United States.

Aside from this view of the matter, it seems to us that our territorial Supreme Court, by its adjudication, avoided placing the government at Washington in a most embarrassing position.

If our territorial court had declared that the Newlands act, which provides that "the existing customs regulations of the Hawaiian Islands and other countries shall remain unchanged," was void because it was unconstitutional, and had also declared our municipal customs laws to be void, because unconstitutional, this Republic or imperium in imperio as Senator Morgan calls it, would be left without any laws regulating duties, and a large source of our revenue would have been cut off. Our Supreme Court could not equalize the duties, because a judgment to that effect would be simply amending an unconstitutional law.

The error of our territorial court, if any, is in passing upon a Federal question entirely beyond its jurisdiction. It has attempted to construe the constitutional relations of the Federal government to these islands, and there is no power granting it jurisdiction to do so.

If it had said, "we will declare our municipal customs laws valid under the Newlands act, until a competent Federal court declares otherwise," it would have kept well within its jurisdiction and left the "wrestling" with this difficult and novel question to a court legally competent to decide it. It has decided the case, in all probability as the U. S. Supreme Court has decided it, but has not passed upon a question beyond its jurisdiction? The Editor.]

## TRIED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

But Succeeded Only in Landing Himself in the Hospital.

A young Galician attempted both murder and suicide yesterday morning in his home on a lane leading from Emma street. He first attempted to kill his wife by firing one shot at her, but succeeded in only slightly injuring her. He then turned the pistol on himself and fired twice. One of the bullets entered his chest, the other his left side just above the heart. Jealousy was the cause of the act, he having suspected his wife of infidelity. The man will recover, although he almost succeeded in his suicidal intent.

## SEWER SYSTEM.

Actual Work Has Now Commenced at Kakaako.

Active work has been begun on Honolulu's sewerage system. For the last two days a gang of men has been engaged in making excavations for the discharge reservoir which is to be built in Kakaako. The scene of operations is alongside of the beach road, a short distance Walkiki of the new Iron Works building. From this reservoir by means of pumps the sewage will be carried a mile out into the sea through huge pipes. The water, at the place of final discharge in the ocean, has a depth of one hundred feet. This guards against all possibility of the refuse being washed up again along the beach.

The men who are engaged in this preliminary work came down with Mr. Vincent, the constructive engineer, on the Mariposa. They are all experienced men and after the ground is broken for the laying of the pipe, they will be placed in charge of the different gangs of laborers. These latter will all be obtained in this city. Engineers Vincent and Edwards are on the ground constantly paying attention to every detail. They have both studied the local conditions thoroughly and confidently assert that before this time next year Honolulu will possess a sewerage system which will be the equal of anything on the Mainland.

## THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## PROFIT SHARING

As in Operation on the Kona Sugar Company's Plantation.

## NO CONTRACT LABOR EMPLOYED.

Some Three Hundred Men Working Under 30 Separate Agreements to Furnish Cane.

That it is possible to run a sugar plantation successfully and economically without employing contract labor is being demonstrated on the lands of the Kona Sugar Company on the leeward side of Hawaii. Here all the cane cultivation is being done by huls or partnerships of men under agreements with the company. No contract labor is employed anywhere about the place, and very few men are even working for wages. Everybody who is raising sugar cane for the plantation is working for himself and will share in the profits of his work.

In order to obtain some definite information from headquarters about the system pursued on this plantation, a representative of this paper called at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, the agents of the plantation in this city, where the following particulars were obtained:

"Yes, it is true we have no contract labor of any kind on the Kona Sugar Company's plantation," said Mr. Jesse McChesney. "In fact, the company employs very few men in any capacity outside of the mill. We rely entirely on renting our lands on a profit-sharing system. That is, we furnish the land, the seed cane, the use of plows and teams and implements needed as the work progresses; we also make necessary advances of provisions and so on to last until the cane can be delivered at the mill. We then make and sell the sugar and divide the profits, of course deducting the amounts advanced while the crop has been growing, with interest. On some of our agreements made as long as two years ago we charged 8 and 9 per cent. interest on advances, but on those recently made we only get 7 per cent."

"How many of these agreements have you in force at the present time?"

"I have about thirty in this bundle, representing about 1500 acres of land. We have more in process of consummation but they have not been sent down to us from the plantation, so I do not include them. Take them and examine them or copy any one of them if you wish."

One was selected at random by the writer, from which the following is copied verbatim:

That the said parties have agreed and do agree by these presents as follows: The said parties of the second part will plant and properly cultivate under and by the advice of said party of the first part, commencing within ten days from date, all that portion of land situated in Kahului 2, aforesaid mauka of the upper government road, and under the control of said party of the first part, with sugar-cane; said parcel being part of a tract controlled by said party of the first part, ten acres of which, as above described, shall be planted this year. They shall also plant and cultivate as aforesaid ten acres or more of sugar cane in every succeeding year from date of this agreement for a term of five years, and will finish such planting not later than the first day of October in every year, and also will cut such cane when ripe and ready for grinding and ordered to be cut by said party of the first part, and will deliver the same into flumes as may be directed by said party of the first part, and all such work and labor shall be done faithfully at their own cost and expense; and in case of neglect or nonfulfillment of any condition herein set forth by said parties of the second part then the said party of the first part shall have the right and privilege to take possession of all such cane and lands and work the same as if it was belonging to him, and give account of such expenses as may be necessary for carrying on such work, and deliver only after deducting such amount of expenses, the surplus, if any, to the said parties of the second part; and it is further agreed that said party of the first part will give free of charge to the said parties of the second part ten acres of land at present, and at their request ten acres or more in succession for the next two years for the cultivation of cane only; and the said party of the first part will advance to said parties of the second part such goods and wares as they may choose from time to time until said cane shall be cut and manufactured into sugar; and the said parties of the second part agree and bind themselves to pay either in sugar or money for such advances, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month.

The said party of the first part agrees and binds himself that he will properly have all such cane as may be delivered to him in such flumes manufactured into sugar, and will divide all such proceeds therefrom in two equal parts, and deliver up to said parties of the second part, after deducting all such advances and interest or other expenses from their half, the surplus, if any. And it is also agreed between said parties that said parties of the second part shall have no right to sell or dispose of the whole or any part of this agreement without the consent of the party of the first part, his assigns, representatives, executors or administrators.

This agreement shall continue in force for a term of five years or longer if so agreed by both parties.

"Now these contracts are, of course, for different sized patches of land according to the number of men they are made with. They run from five to ten years. You will observe we secure the planting of the same quantity of land every year for three years, and in some cases five. By that time we secure a rotation of crops from rattoons and replanting. Some of these contracts are over two years old and we have some grinding to do this season for the earliest of them. Next season there will be the first crop to take off from 200 to 250 acres. We could grind much more cane this year, but we are reserving all the cane we can obtain for seed planting and we are also purchasing more on the outside. With what cane we have on hand and have bargained for we shall have fully 1,500 acres under cultivation by the first of the year."

"How much and what kind of labor do your present agreements represent?" was next asked.

"Last year about eighty men were at work under agreements made with us. This year there must be at least 250 at work, or the number may be even more. Our agreements are mostly with Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. I could furnish you exact data as to nationality later on if desired. Then again, we have similar agreements with white men living in the vicinity who furnish their own land, receiving five-eighths of the profits, while the mill gets the other three-eighths. Sometimes it is arranged to pay a ground rent in these cases."

"How about natives, Mr. McChesney?" was the next question.

"Oh, we have some natives working on this plan. Here is an agreement with one native hui, which undertakes to cultivate five acres a year for five years, making twenty-five at the end of the period. There are others I might pick out."

"Would it be asking too much if you gave a general idea of the scope and plans of your corporation?"

"Certainly not. There is nothing to conceal. We have been experimenting with cane in Kona for the past five years, until we became satisfied that it could be successfully cultivated to a profit. We incorporated last year with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$180,000 is paid up and the balance assessable stock. The company then owned about 3,000 acres of land some of it in fee, but most of it under long lease. Since incorporation we have added to our holdings about 1,000 acres in fee at a cost of from \$10 to \$12 per acre, and from 300 to 400 acres on 20 to 30-year leases. In addition there is adjoining land available for cane planting owned by private parties up to five or six thousand acres. Our mill, of course, is a small one, its present capacity being about twenty tons per day of ten hours. Our intention is to devote a considerable portion of the money realized from the last two or three assessments to the purchase of a new mill for the 1902 crop. After next year's planting we shall be in definite shape to decide on the size of the mill we shall need. At present we can get along very well with what we have and we can grind all the year round in Kona."

"To return to the labor question, Mr. McChesney. How has it worked so far?"

"Excellent," was the reply. "There has never been any trouble under our



ACETYLENE IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Experiments to be made by the navy department prove successful, acetylene gas will become a valuable assistance in sea fighting at night. Shells filled with calcium carbide may be discharged to a distance of two miles.

representatives, executors or administrators.

This agreement shall continue in force for a term of five years or longer if so agreed by both parties.

"Now these contracts are, of course, for different sized patches of land according to the number of men they are made with. They run from five to ten years. You will observe we secure the planting of the same quantity of land every year for three years, and in some cases five. By that time we secure a rotation of crops from rattoons and replanting. Some of these contracts are over two years old and we have some grinding to do this season for the earliest of them. Next season there will be the first crop to take off from 200 to 250 acres. We could grind much more cane this year, but we are reserving all the cane we can obtain for seed planting and we are also purchasing more on the outside. With what cane we have on hand and have bargained for we shall have fully 1,500 acres under cultivation by the first of the year."

"How much and what kind of labor do your present agreements represent?" was next asked.

"Last year about eighty men were at work under agreements made with us. This year there must be at least 250 at work, or the number may be even more. Our agreements are mostly with Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. I could furnish you exact data as to nationality later on if desired. Then again, we have similar agreements with white men living in the vicinity who furnish their own land, receiving five-eighths of the profits, while the mill gets the other three-eighths. Sometimes it is arranged to pay a ground rent in these cases."

"How about natives, Mr. McChesney?" was the next question.

"Oh, we have some natives working on this plan. Here is an agreement with one native hui, which undertakes to cultivate five acres a year for five years, making twenty-five at the end of the period. There are others I might pick out."

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"To return to the labor question, Mr. McChesney. How has it worked so far?"

"Excellent," was the reply. "There has never been any trouble under our

system. The reported trouble some time since was with an outside party and the plantation had nothing to do with it. We consider it better to contract direct with the laborer than through a third party. I forgot to mention before that we also build houses for those who make agreements with us, if they wish it, on the same terms that other advances are made. We consider our system effects a great saving in that the money required to pay overseers and lunas on other plantations is saved entirely. The company and the laborer both benefit by that. In case of default on the part of the laborer the company reserves the right, as you will see by referring to the agreements, of carrying out his contract at the expense of his share of the profits. Such cases, however, will be very rare. We shall have no trouble in getting all the land put in that we can furnish seed cane for. Most of the Portuguese with whom we have agreements own their own land. Of course all the parties planting on our lands contract to sell all the cane they raise to our mill."

"Another question, Mr. McChesney. How about the rainfall?"

"I am glad you have mentioned that. Kona is situated on the lee side of Hawaii and our land is in what is termed the rain belt. Coffee grows there luxuriantly, and where coffee does well there is no scarcity of water. Our mill is on the lowest of our lands, about three miles from the beach at Kailua and just inside the rain belt. On the higher lands there is much more rain, but the very best cane yet produced there has come from the lower lands. The additional sun exposure seems to make the cane grow thicker and sweeter. There is no place on these islands where the rain is more evenly distributed than in Kona. On the upper government road in that district coffee, bananas and cane grow to perfection. The people depend solely on the rainfall from month to month for their water supply, catching and storing the rain in barrels and tanks. There can be no question about the sufficiency of the rainfall; in fact, it is somewhat of a drawback above the road and even less would be better. No one who has ever lived in that part of Kona would ever complain of the rainfall. Besides on that side of the island there are no drying winds."

"What varieties of cane do you plant?"

"On the upper lands we find the New Caledonia and Rose Bamboo to be the best; on the lower lands we plant the Lahaina variety. We have really had no fair test of the yield per acre. What was ground at the small mill last year yielded between five and ten tons to the acre."

"One more question. What are the prospects for the future with your experience to date?"

"Better than ever. We find the men work harder than under the contract system. We get more work in proportion with fewer men than under the system heretofore in vogue. Under our plan the company gets the benefit of running a much larger plantation on the same amount of capital than we could if we employed the laborers direct. The higher sugar is in value the more the laborer gets for his work, while on the hand if sugar should go down to half its present value the mill would still be running at a profit. We are more than satisfied with the outlook from our profit-sharing system as far as we can judge of the future from the past."

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

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On Bethel Street.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.

## NIAGARA CANAL.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson says, "It is astonishing, in view of the serious consequences involved, with what indifference and procrastination the project of the Niagara canal seems to be enveloped."

The truth is that behind this everlasting talk about the necessity for the canal, there is a strong suspicion that its construction may give more advantages to Europe than to America. Uncle Sam does not like to be "taken in." He cannot keep the canal to himself, and he fears that British commerce will have the best of it, if he constructs it. The shipping men understand the embarrassing situation, but do not openly oppose the canal project. Senator Daniel said: "Build up our marine service first, and then open a canal. Why open it first and let the British use it, until we have created a marine service?" And the trans-continental railway companies say: "It is wicked and un-American to take the traffic away from railroads which are owned by Americans, and give the traffic to foreign ships."

It is not difficult to explain the reason why the canal project is not pushed, although it should be, in the interests of all commerce.

## CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S LORE.

Senator Depew has for a number of years addressed the four hundred members of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn on the anniversary of his birthday. These speeches have now been published in book form, and present the Senator's characteristics as a business man, a politician, a moralist, and a man of the world. He indulges in these speeches in talks about himself without any display of egotism. He seems to say to his audience: "I have knocked about the world more than the most of you have, and I can give you a few points." He is a most patriotic American, without being one of the blatherskites on the platform whose love of country is best expressed in whirling the eagle above their head and provoking it to scream. He believes that the free silver men brought cruel poverty to millions of homes, but the resolute energy and sense of the people will in the end correct political evils.

In his views of social life he is most instructive. A few of his words are quoted.

"What kills people is worry—worry for that which they do not want and do not need. I have seen hundreds of men who had passed middle life and who were assured competence for the rest of their days, launch into speculation, lose their fortunes and die of worry."

"Do not let deceptions destroy confidence in the real honest goodness, generosity, humanity and friendship that exist in the world. They are overwhelmingly in the majority. I have lost twenty-five per cent. of all I have ever made in losing money and endorsing notes, and have incurred generally the enmity of those I have helped because I did not keep it up. But once in a while there was somebody who did return in such a full measure the credit for the help that was rendered, that faith was kept alive, and the beauty and goodness of our human nature was made evident. I have appointed about one thousand men to office and employment which gave them support and the chance to climb to positions of greater responsibility and trust if they had the inclination and ability. About nine out of ten of them throw stones at me, because I did not do better for them, and keep pushing them, and yet there are a hundred or so who by the exercise of their own ability, their own grasp of the situation, have gone on to the accomplishment of such high ambitions and successes, that again my faith in human nature remains undiminished."

The Senator makes this remark in one of his speeches:

"I have been impressed during a recent tour over eight thousand miles, with the fact that we as Americans know less about each other than we do about foreign countries." He suggests that there should be a department of government to teach congested population where they can find air, health, wealth and liberty.

Some of the thoughtful writers during the last few years, tell us that the American people put a higher value upon the promoters of industrial success than they do upon the teachers of religion and morals; that the stain of sin fades before the color of gold; that the "jingle of the guinea" drowns the ringing of the church bells. Of the founder of a polygamous colony in America, which is usually described as a "hot on our civilization," Senator Depew said:

"Strange as it may appear, the historian in looking over our country and citing the benefactions of our country,

will give a place, and a good one, to Brigham Young. He saw that if he brought water from the mountains and distributed it on the plain, he could produce an earthly paradise for his co-religionists. He also discovered that the real secret of successful farming is a small farm which the farmer and his family can look after personally and attend to every detail. Utah is the most prosperous of inter-montane States and Salt Lake is the largest city." But Mormonism gave Young his great opportunity. In Stockton's recent history of the "Buccaneers in America," he mentions a bloodthirsty "missionary" pirate, who plundered ships and then founded churches with the proceeds. Is this benevolent pirate to be reckoned also among the benefactors of mankind? Why cannot wicked men be compelled by law to be either good or bad? Senator Depew does not like to say that the good which Brigham Young did is owing to a "mysterious Providence." He states the fact that this polygamous founder really did more good in the world than millions of men who were not polygamous. But he does not clear up the matter.

These speeches will be referred to again.

## THE CHINESE AND THE RAILWAYS.

Thousands of armed Chinese peasants living near Kiaochow have united and tried to destroy the railway which the Germans are building. The German infantry shot a number of the rioters.

We despise these peasants because they are ignorant, but we also forget that there were riots in Germany many years ago after the railways were constructed. The potato rot appeared in Prussia the year after one line was constructed, and the peasants believed that the railway brought the rot. Several attempts were made to tear up the tracks. A good many of the New England farmers protested against the construction of railways because they might, it was believed, decrease the value of horses. Within twenty years, a mob of farmers in Eastern Maryland tore up the tracks of a railway because they might increase the price of negro labor in the eastern part of the State. The civilized races are only a generation in advance of the Chinese in this respect. The racial habit is weaker in the Anglo-Saxon than in the Chinese. Twenty years ago the Chinese bought from the English owners the new railway between Shanghai and Woosung. The rails and locomotives were carried to an island and made into a rubbish heap. To-day new rails are laid, and there is a large traffic in which the Chinese share. Mr. Brice who has recently surveyed a route through middle China says the Chinese will approve of the railways after they have once "smelt of them like horses," and find that they do not breed wicked spirits.

## THE LABOR QUESTION.

The failure of the planters to get the consent of the Italian government to the emigration of laborers from Italy, does not prevent Italian emigration to these islands. It can be carried on, so far as the Italian government is concerned, with the same freedom as it carried on to the Mainland. Any one who is familiar with the conditions of immigrant service is not surprised at the attitude of the Italian government. Before dependence should have been placed on a favorable attitude, a careful investigation should have been made of the regulations governing Italian emigration to the Argentine Republic and elsewhere.

The planters of these islands will obtain sufficient labor whenever they seriously resolve to get it. Heretofore a whistle for laborers has been answered by a rush of them. Whistling is no longer a magic power. In order to secure the necessary labor, a plan must be thought out, and a deal of absolutely correct information obtained. This requires time, and the best brain work. The labor problem is a most difficult one to solve, but it is capable of solution. The foolish procrastination in tackling it, puts off the hour of solution, and the entire sugar interest may have to suffer a good deal of tight squeezing before it really gets to work.

Dr. S. E. Bishop in one of his interesting letters to the Evening Star of Washington, D. C., gives an extended account of the recent expansion of the sugar interests here. The facts are so clearly stated, the letter is reprinted in full in Louisiana Planter. Dr. Bishop's correspondence contains more reliable information about these islands than can be found in the usual newspaper correspondence sent from here.

Lieut. Safford told the members of the Historical Society on Friday evening, that according to the best form in Samoa, a lover fed not only his fiancée, but her family and relatives until marriage took place. Mr. Safford probably informed the native Historical Society of Samoa that in America, it was a very common custom for the papa of the wife to feed the lover from the date of the marriage until his death.

## "BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."

An interview with Mr. D. A. Ray, the Secretary of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and private secretary of Senator Cullom, is published in the Hilo Herald of the 20th instant, and is republished in another column. It is an interview that is extremely suggestive, and should be carefully read. It touches on points which are vital to our industry. Mr. Ray disclaims any official authority to express any authoritative opinions about our affairs, but it is evident enough that he feels the trend of the winds. He is evidently familiar with the prevailing thought in Washington regarding these islands, and, therefore, what he says is of more value than the opinions of men at a distance and who may be regarded as interested parties. When he says that he can say "almost authoritatively" that these islands will have a territorial form of government, and not a colonial, he only expresses what we believe is the settled policy of the Administration and the Republican party.

When Mr. Ray says that: "The Commissioners have a high regard for the present government, and personally I consider it the best on the face of the earth," he indeed casts a gloom over the faces of the Special Agent and his supporters, who have accused this government of "imbecility," and "damnable cowardice," and a general neglect of American interests. Perhaps these gentlemen will find some way of proving to Mr. Ray that he is afflicted with "hallucinations," and is grossly lacking in perceptive faculties. It is a little surprising that after all of the vituperative literature they have created in order to show what an "incubus," and decidedly "un-American" affair the government is, they have not convinced Senator Cullom, Representative Hitt, and their great following, and that these eminent leaders of the Republican party still "have a high regard for the present government." It seems to be a case of unwarmed toll. As the joint father of the unborn Republican babe in these islands, they must view the birth of the child, deferred as it is, in a land which has produced, since February, '93, only cowardly and incompetent official scamps, as an unfortunate event. The hallucination of Mr. Ray should be removed at once. It may have led him to "crush to earth" with his foot the Truth about the government which these gentlemen possess, but they need not despair. "It will rise again." The eternal years of God are hers. And when it rises,—hang will go Mr. Ray and the eminent Republican leaders who have put their feet on it, or in it. The covenant of their victory may be sealed with some of their own blood as they have not spilt any of it in the present war, and have abundance of it for sealing purposes, if not for war purposes.

The Advertiser, in the name of the many here, who have faithfully stood by the present government in the days of trouble, thanks Mr. Ray for his kindly words. These friends of the government are well aware that it is far indeed from being a perfect government. It has, at times, exasperated its friends. It is open to much criticism about many things. It has criminally neglected to provide places for the hungry "boys." But as "justice is the whole secret of success in government," it has steadily kept this maxim in view, and has achieved a large measure of success.

When Mr. Ray says that it is "the best government on the face of the earth" he little knew how much sorrow and anguish he carried to the souls of some Earnest Patriots here who seem to believe that it is the worst government on the face of the earth. Mr. Ray must be careful of these "white caps" will be on his trail.

## CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

The people of England are beginning to take a serious view of the subject of cremation. This method of disposing of the dead would relieve the poor of a burden of expense, and sanitary conditions demand it.

A bill providing for it has been reported favorably to the House of Commons by a committee and at the first reading was amended so as to confine its application to certain large cities, where unfavorable conditions exist. The bill is regarded with favor by the House, and it is believed that it will become a law.

Twenty-five years ago, an organization was created for the purposes of cremation, but for four years not a single body was incinerated. Last year about two thousand bodies were disposed of in this way. The proposed bill makes it obligatory to cremate in all cases where death is due to transmissible diseases, such as small pox, scarlet fever and tuberculosis.

The sooner we realize the fact that we lie at the cross ways of the Pacific, and that following in the trail of commerce and travel, there will be these sources of mankind, especially from the Orient, the sooner we will move

with energy in this matter. What a community does is the measure of its intelligence. If it is necessary to cremate the dead, let us do it. If it is not, then let us refuse to do it.

## PRESIDENT JORDAN'S HERESIES.

President Jordan of Stanford University causes the little political Tom-tits much distress because he is an independent in politics. Of course the Tom-tit journals call him a Democrat, and display great anguish over the "baleful influence" of a man who is now doing so much to mould the habits and thoughts of the young people of California. In his published discourses on the duties of citizenship,—discourses which are becoming a part of the standard literature of the country—he never urges "the paving of the flag," but tells the young that the future of the nation depends upon the character of its men and women. This simple proposition which, omits the use of the flag, is regarded by the Tom-tits as un-American. A few more Stanford Universities, in the hands of men like Jordan will soon reduce the nation to a savage state.

When President Jordan was asked the other day whether he was, or was not, a Democrat, he replied that he generally voted with the Republican party, excepting, when that party violated some fundamental principle of government. "My entire political creed," he replied, "can be found in the speeches of Abraham Lincoln."

Both the Democratic and Republican Tom-tits regard this sentiment as a desecration of the temple in which "Platforms" are worshipped. Why is it permitted that such a man may preach heresies to the youth of California?

## SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION.

In another place is published an interesting letter from Mr. F. M. Hatch on the constitutional question. He does not agree with the Advertiser in its construction of Senator Morgan's remarks on the subject. When Senator Morgan said that there existed in these islands "an imperium in imperio" which is still in the complete exercise of its sovereign powers of government, the language and the idea seems to exclude any superior power. There can be no sovereignty subject to the Constitution for if it is subject to it it cannot be sovereign. The states are sovereign because they have expressly retained their sovereignty, while yielding up for the common good certain powers.

Senator Morgan is unreservedly committed to the proposition that the act of annexation carried with it the right of Hawaii to all the privileges which have been heretofore granted to any territory.

Mr. Hatch, who is an excellent lawyer, knows the difficulty of construing the simple authority given to Congress to "make needful rules and regulations respecting the territories," does not determine at what moment the Constitution applies. The vagueness itself, the utter failure to indicate that the territories have any rights, put lawyers and judges at sea in the matter.

If the Constitution is now in operation here, the paper money of the government is worthless. Section ten of the Constitution provides that "no State shall emit bills of credit." Here is a territory which is emitting bills of credit every day, in the circulation of its Treasury notes. If the Constitution prevails, it is gross violation of its provisions, and any law of Congress adopting or re-enacting any municipal law of Hawaii which allows the issue and use of paper money is clearly unconstitutional. Much more may be said on the subject.

## DIAMONDS IN VOLCANOES.

The Edelmetal Industrie says that on the summit of an extinct volcano in Natal, soundings have revealed the presence of diamonds in a layer of sand. The district within which the diamonds are found is not a diamondiferous one. It is believed that the presence of diamonds in this extinct volcano may indicate the processes by which these stones are formed.

Dr. Maxwell has just completed an exhibit for the Paris Exposition which shows with singular clearness the process of the evolution of sulphur, alumina, iron, and other substances from lava. Is it possible that he has "up his sleeve" specimens of lava in the act of changing into diamonds? If he has, he judiciously keeps it a secret at present. This small community is now in a feverish condition owing to the large speculations in stocks, and the sudden outbreak of lava flows on Hawaii. If upon these exciting causes Dr. Maxwell should declare that he had discovered specimens of lava which exhibited the process of forming diamonds, this community would go to the mad-house. Sugar stocks would sink out of sight for awhile and diamond picnic parties would rain

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up all of the standing cane in search for the stones.

It is the pursuit of riches and not the possession of them that gives the highest pleasure to the carnally minded. In the search for diamonds there is an excellent opening for "pursuits."

If Dr. Maxwell is satisfied that the islands are "teeming with diamonds," he should break the knowledge of the fact gently to us. We shall now realize the significance of the term "Diamond Head," as applied to our southern headland. No doubt a tradition may be found that the crews of the old Spanish galleons, three hundred years ago, shovelled up diamonds from that spot, and carried them by the ship load to Spain.

## A DRINKING TROUGH.

While the government is building an excellent road to the Pali, it should place a large water trough by the road side, near the reservoirs. By a simple automatic arrangement there would be no waste. Travel is increasing and the need of water for animals increases. Between the city and the Pali there is not a single drinking place for the dumb animals excepting at a small stream running through Mr. Spencer's place.

## SUMMIT CRATER.

## Professor Ingalls Recounts His Recent Trip.

A. B. Ingalls, professor of astronomy at Oahu College, who has reached Maui on his return from a trip to the eruption on Mauna Loa, sends the Advertiser from Wailuku the following description of the summit crater of Mauna Loa:

"Wailuku, Maui, July 18th, 1899. "EDITOR ADVERTISER:—I have visited the summit crater of Mauna Loa and have to report that the crater of Mokuaweewe is quiet. I first saw the crater at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, July 14th.

"The floor of this crater, as is well known, has been covered for some time with black lava. The lava is still black and the only signs of fire or heat are a few sickly jets of steam which issue from a few places in the long crack which extends in an irregular line in a general north and south direction across the floor of the crater, and also a few jets of steam from what appear to be sand cones near the southern end of this crack, and from sulphur banks on one of the ledges near the bottom of the crater.

"Away off to the south at four points whose exact geographical locations I cannot give (having no map) are jets of steam of considerable volume; but these are beyond and outside of the rim of the crater of Mokuaweewe. "A fuller report with diagram and photographs will be made later.

"Telephone reports from various parts of this island state that the atmosphere is very smoky. A hazy condition set in for the first time this morning, and at noon today it is impossible here at Wailuku to see the fields or hills at a greater distance than one and a half miles. "At Lahaina it is said to be even worse than here. This atmospheric condition is undoubtedly due to the volcanic action in Hawaii. Imagine a fog without dampness and you have the correct idea."

A. B. INGALLS.

## To Visit the Settlement.

Arrangements have at last been made whereby the Board of Health will probably get away for Molokai by the W. G. Hall next Friday. The trip has been long deferred through no steamers being available. The officials have received a great number of applications for permission to go on the trip, and there is little doubt that the Hall will carry the largest party that has yet visited the Settlement.

## BISHOP OF PANAMA DEAD.

COLON (Colombia), July 8.—Monsieur Jose Peralta, Bishop of Panama, died yesterday after a few days' illness. He was 53 years old. All Panama is in mourning as a result of his death.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

## San Francisco Opinion on Labor Question.

The Labor Council Goes Further Than the Facts Warrant—Duty of Congress Not Performed.

The San Francisco Labor Council has sent a circular letter to the Pope and the authorities and trades union leaders of Italy, warning them against the scheme of the Hawaiian planters to secure contract labor from that country. The circular says that the contract system in Hawaii is a form of slavery enforced by greed and cruelty and protected by both island law and the laws of the United States. The picture is drawn of overseers, with whip in hand, urging on the toilers in the cane fields to harder labor, and the promises of the planters' agents are bluntly described as lies. The radical members of the Italian Parliament are especially importuned to use their influence in common with trades union men to prevent any contracts being made.

In its zeal to prevent a wrong the San Francisco Labor Council goes further than the facts warrant, though there remain sufficient grounds for objection to the contract system as it stands. The "Chronicle" has more than once been represented by staff correspondents in Hawaii, part of whose duty it was to investigate the life of the cane fields and report its conditions. Though opposed to the system of labor we are bound to say that the overseer with the whip is a freak of the perturbed imagination and never a real presence. The usual attitude of the luna, or overseer, in a Hawaiian cane field is that of an honest foreman on a San Francisco job of street paving. He sees that so much work is done for so much pay. The difference is that, instead of discharging a malicious laborer the luna reports him to the civil authorities, and if the case is aggravated enough the man goes to jail. If of minor consequence the remedy is a fine. We have never known of any cruelty practiced on these plantations. From anything of that kind the foreign contract laborer is protected by his Consul. For the rest he has good shelter, good food and, so far as the "Chronicle's" various investigations have shown, a better time than he usually enjoys at home.

But the fact remains that the importation of foreign contract labor is un-American and ought not to be permitted on United States soil. It is also unlawful, despite the contrary impression which the labor circular rather disingenuously undertakes to convey. But for the failure of the last Congress to pass the bill extending the labor laws of this country to Hawaii the importation of contract field hands would now be impossible, either from Italy, China, Japan or any other foreign country. Congress neglected its duty in that respect, but will doubtless perform it next winter, as the claim of the planters that free labor would ruin the island industry cannot be substantiated. The plantations could pay double the price for labor now ruling on American farms and at the same time declare larger dividends on the capital invested than any other legitimate business of which we have any knowledge. When dividends go up from 40 to 60 and 80 and then 120 per cent, and beyond, and when plantations like the Ewa make so much that they present each stockholder with an amount in shares equal to his original holding so as to reduce the preposterous ratio of his interest, it is idle to talk of the stern necessity of cheap labor. Such an industry as that of island sugar could be compelled to employ free and dear labor from the United States without doing it the slightest injustice.—S. F. Chronicle July 10.

## ROADS ON HAWAII.

## Contracts Awarded by the Interior Office Yesterday.

The bids for building roads on Hawaii were opened at the Interior Office yesterday. The Kaahulu Homestead road as awarded to F. Fujitani for \$2,324.50. Other bids for this road were, George Kaiser, \$4,000, and R. H. Makehau, \$2,500.

The same bidder also received the contract for building the road from Kaahulu Homestead to Waimea. His bid was \$8,789.20.

The road to Honokaa landing was awarded to George Kaiser—\$6,750. Other bids on this job were, Charles Williams, \$13,615, and F. Fujitani, \$12,919.50.

## Honorable Mention.

By the least steamer from the Coast the Y. M. C. A. received four certificates of honorable mention for commendable excellence in the educational exhibit sent to the International convention of the association. The four subjects were educational printed matter, bookkeeping, elementary mechanical drawing and educational facts. As this is the first time Honolulu has been represented in the exhibit the result is a cause for congratulation on the part of those who had the work in charge.







## A DARK TUESDAY

The Sky on Maui Totally Obscured.

Meeting of Makawao Literary Society—Matters on Kihel Plantation—Sales of Nahiku Lands

MAUI, July 22.—The July meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held last evening at the Pala residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay. The attendance was larger than is customary, quite a number of summer visitors being present. The following interesting program was excellently rendered:

Piano Duet.....  
.....Mrs. Aiken and Miss Schweizer  
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Carty  
Reading.....Miss Fleming  
Vocal Duet.....  
.....Messames Tucker and Nicoll  
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Hair  
Reading.....Dr. Beckwith  
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Nicoll  
Vocal Trio.....  
.....Messrs. Nicoll, Carty, W. Beckwith

This was the first literary and social evening in several months, hence was more enjoyable than usual.

Tuesday, the 18th, should be recorded in Maui history as "dark Tuesday" for the sky was totally obscured by volcanic smoke during the whole day. It was decidedly uneasy, and one began to speculate whether or no Madam Pele would not deign to pay Haleakala another visit. It also recalled forest fires in the west and eclipses of the sun. The smoke from Mauna Loa continued to cover Maui during all of Tuesday and a part of Wednesday. Thursday was as clear as usual.

During Saturday afternoon, the 15th, Sub-Agent W. O. Aiken at his Pala office sold at public auction a large tract of Nahiku land. Though there were a number of bidders present, no one but the Nahiku Sugar Company would give the upset price of \$25 per acre and so they became purchasers of the land offered.

Kihel plantation is awaiting the arrival of a vessel from the Coast bringing the remaining part of a large pump which is to be used to take the water from the series of wells recently completed by McCandless Bros. at the 200 foot level. The pump used by the McCandless firm was totally inadequate to test the capacity of these last wells. The water obtained at the 200 foot level resembles that from the first wells in quality.

Ulapakua is at last connected with the rest of Maui by telephone.

Saturday, the 15th, and Sunday, the 16th, were the warmest days of the season.

Miss Mary Green, Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulek of Honolulu are rusticating at the old Green homestead in Makawao.

Mrs. Tucker of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakua.

Fred Baldwin returned to Honolulu from Oakland on Wednesday the 19th.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, has been at Walluku during the week.

J. A. Kennedy of Pala plantation store has been quite sick during the week.

Messrs. F. W. Damon and Frank Acheron left Makawao for Hilo on the 18th. The latter is to visit the volcano.

A large party of Spreckelsville boys will spend tonight (the 22nd) on the summit of Haleakala, viewing the gorgeous reflection from Mauna Loa.

Marshall Brown was in Walluku during the week.

Weather: Very warm.

A SUIT REVIVED.

Is an Old Friend With a New Face.

Judge Perry has signed a decree in the case of Mary C. Aldrich, Helen B. King and Norman Brown, a minor, by W. C. King, his next friend, against Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross, Annie H. Turton, Henry S. Swinton, Charles E. S. Swinton, Helen M. Seal and Douglas K. Brown, a bill of revivor, which recites that the plaintiffs, together with Harriet N. Brown, Henry Swinton, Charles E. S. Swinton, Helen M. Seal and Douglas K. Brown, filed their certain bill in equity against W. James Smith on or about the 10th day of November, 1891, asking to have a trust declared against said W. James Smith, and for certain other relief; that said parties were thereafter at issue; that testimony was taken and arguments were made and submitted to the decision of the Court; that before any other proceedings were had in the said cause the said W. James Smith died, leaving surviving him Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross and Annie H. Turton, who thereupon became possessed of the property of said W. James Smith; that the plaintiffs herein have lately exhibited their bill of revivor to this Court against the defendants herein and that these defendants have appeared and answered; that from the bill and the answers it appears that said suit in equity should be revived as prayed for; and it further appearing that said Harriet N. Brown is dead, and that said Douglas K. Brown has attained the age of legal majority and does not con-

sent to be retained as party plaintiff in the suit as revived.

It is therefore decreed that the suit against the said W. James Smith be revived and do stand revived against Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross, Annie H. Turton, Henry S. Swinton, Charles E. S. Swinton, Helen M. Seal and Douglas K. Brown, as defendants; that the names Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross and Annie H. Turton be substituted for the name of W. James Smith in the further proceedings of said suit; that the names of Harriet N. Brown and Douglas K. Brown be stricken from the record as parties plaintiff, and that except as herein provided the said suit and proceedings do stand in the same plight and condition as they were at the time of the death of said W. James Smith.

## New Vacuum Pan.

The Kona Sugar Company sent an order by the last steamer for a 35-ton vacuum pan, which will be one of the largest and best in the Islands outside of those in the recently constructed big mills.

## ANGLICAN SYNOD

Called to Meet in This City in November.

Those Who Will Participate in What May Be Last Session of Present Regime.

Just before leaving for Samoa and Fiji Bishop Willis issued notices to the different synodmen of the Anglican Church in Hawaii notifying them that the next synod would meet in this city in November. Here is the form of notice:

"Alfred, by Divine permission Bishop of Honolulu to our beloved in Christ, Henry Smith, synodman, greeting:

"Having appointed Monday, the 13th day of November, for the assembling of our Diocesan Synod in the Cathedral Church of Honolulu, we do by these presents cite you to attend the said synod on that day.

"Given under our hand and seal this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1899.

[Seal] "ALFRED HONOLULU."

By synodical law three months' notice must be given of the calling of the synod.

Those who will participate in what will likely be the last session of the synod under the Anglican regime are:

Clergy—Rev. V. H. Kiteat, vice dean; Rev. J. F. Lane, Honolulu; Rev. Kong Yin Tet, St. Peter's, Honolulu; Rev. A. Mackintosh, Second Congregation, Honolulu; Rev. S. H. Davis, Kona; Rev. W. Ault, Lahaina; Rev. G. H. Tompkins, Hamakua; Rev. E. J. H. Van Derlin, Kohala; Rev. W. J. Bew, Makapala.

Lay—Henry Smith, Edmund Stiles, Fred Wood and Sol Meloula, Cathedral St. Andrews; Judge W. L. Stanley, G. S. Harris, H. M. von Holt and H. W. Milt, Second Congregation, St. Andrews; George E. Smith, Lahaina; L. Aasen, Kohala; Yap See Young, St. Peter's, Honolulu.

Kona and Kauai have two representatives who were not in attendance at the last session.

## THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department for organizing a squadron of evolution in the Pacific similar to that now temporarily under the command of Captain Henry C. Taylor in the Atlantic. It is not likely that the squadron will be formed until fall, and from the present indications it will not be very large. The plans of the department contemplate the formation of a squadron consisting of the battleship Iowa and cruisers Philadelphia, Newark and Marblehead. The Iowa yesterday came out of the dry dock at Puget Sound Naval Station, where she was fitted with bilge keels, to make her steadiest in a heavy sea. The Philadelphia is at the Mare Island Navy Yard undergoing repairs. The Newark and Marblehead are in Chilean waters. It is said today that unless something unforeseen happened the Pacific squadron of evolution would surely be organized within a few months.

There is nothing of a political nature going on in the Pacific that requires the presence of such a big ship as the Iowa, and she will be practically without an assignment until the squadron is formed, barring complications of a serious character in that part of the world. The Philadelphia is to be repaired at once, hurry orders having been issued yesterday. It was intended soon after the close of hostilities between Spain and the United States to form a squadron of evolution on the Asiatic station with Admiral Dewey in command, but this plan could not be carried out, owing to the trouble with the Philippines.

## RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr. C. A. Hare, of Hare Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Mrs. Stoggett and Mrs. J. F. Hamburg have gone to the Coast, sailing on the Gaelic.

## A HOSPITAL SHIP

The Relief Reaches Port From Manila

Comforts and Conveniences for Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Some of Those on Board.

White-capped nurses flitting to and fro; a delicious coolness in the rooms; snowy counterpanes on the nearest of iron beds are about the first impressions one receives on paying a visit to the United States hospital ship Relief, which is now coaling at Irmagard wharf.

Under Captain Frank Harding, sailing master; Major A. B. Bradley, brigade surgeon, commanding; Lieutenant George Irwin, quartermaster, the Relief has nearly circled the world. During the Cuban campaign she was running between New York, Cuba and Porto Rico and took sick and wounded soldiers to Fort Wycoff at Montauk Point. She was formerly the John Ingalls, running between Portland, Me., and New York, and was bought by the United States Government and fitted up regardless of expense. She made eight trips between the West Indies and the Atlantic coast. She has on board an operating room and a complete lot of surgical appliances; a steam laundry and an ice plant. High out of the water she rolls a good deal in heavy weather, but this is more than compensated for by the most enjoyable living rooms high above the water where ever breeze penetrates.

Poor, maimed fellows on crutches were on the streets soon after the Relief came into port, and it is an experience one does not soon forget to see the sad faces of those sick soldiers on board who cannot come ashore.

The Relief arrived in port early Saturday from Manila, via Nagasaki and Yokohama. Manila was left behind on the 22nd of June and Nagasaki was reached on the 26th and left on the 29th. In Yokohama the Relief was detained several days on account of a typhoon raging not far outside the harbor. July 2nd was spent on a sand bank, on the Saratoga spit, at the entrance to the harbor of Yokohama.

The Relief has over 300 men aboard, most of them being sick soldiers from Manila. Besides she has a set of officers and a complete hospital corps, including surgeons, stewards and trained nurses. On board are the following commissioned officers, all of whom are well known here, who are invalided home: Captain John F. Zeilinger, First Nebraska; Captain William J. Watson, Twentieth Kansas; Captain Adna G. Clarke, Twentieth Kansas; First Lieutenant John C. McArthur, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Collin H. Ball, Twentieth Kansas; Second Lieutenant Oliver C. Lapp, South Dakota.

The army officers in charge are: Major A. B. Bradley, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., commanding; First Lieutenant George Irwin, Fifth artillery, Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain Henry R. Stiles, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Weston P. Chamberlain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; contract surgeons, Dr. C. D. Van Wagoner, Dr. W. P. Reed and Dr. Henry C. Rowland.

The hospital corps consists of Stewards George W. Muller and Henry Fuerschbach; acting stewards, Dean, Schenk and Hankmeyer. Contract nurses, Misses Jean Allan, Amy B. Farquharson, Esther K. Hansen, Alice P. Lyon, Armistead, Gulon, Irvine and Russick.

Two men have died, Chris Kaus, private of Company H, Wyoming, died at Yokohama on July 7 of malaria. At Nagasaki, on June 28, Frank A. Duval succumbed to meningitis. Both bodies were embalmed and are being returned to the United States on the Relief. Duval was shot in the right leg and was laid up with his wound when he contracted the fatal ailment.

The various regiments are represented on the Relief by the following number of sick men: Hospital corps, six; Third artillery, one; Sixth artillery, two; Fourth cavalry, one; Third infantry, ten; Fourth infantry, six; Ninth infantry, one; Fourteenth, eight; Twenty-second, nine; Twenty-third, two; Signal corps, one; Utah artillery, two; Wyoming artillery, one; California artillery, two; First California, six; First Colorado, fourteen; Idaho, six; Iowa, nineteen; Kansas, thirty-one; Minnesota, twenty-one; Montana, ten; Nebraska, fourteen; North Dakota, two; Oregon, twelve; Pennsylvania, seven; South Dakota, twenty-five; Tennessee, one; Washington, five; Wyoming, three; navy, one; civilian, one.

The First California men aboard are: John W. Slade, Company A; W. B. Thompson, Company B; Corporal C. A. S. Crase, Company C; R. Jantzen, Company F; R. J. McDonald, Company F; Hermann Yerg, Company L.

The Oregon men are: A. O. Reynolds, Company A; Corporal H. M. Wagner, Company B; Douglas Glenn, Company D; R. W. Price, Company E; A. Rockwell, Company E; Sergeant James Collins, Company F; Corporal W. C. Johnson, Company F; Sergeant G. J. Laufsenschlager, Company G; Ed L. King, Company H; Edmund Cyrus, Company I; Corporal E. B. Ballard, Company L; R. P. Marshall, Company L.

Captain Frank Harding is master of the vessel, Charles Crocker first officer, L. Charleston chief engineer, and F. Cole first assistant engineer.

The Relief will sail for San Francisco this afternoon.

Shot at a Soldier.

There was a lively time on Panahi street for a few minutes Saturday night. A Spaniard took a shot at one

of the colored soldiers and then dashed into a Japanese store. When confronted by a policeman the Spaniard covered him with the revolver. Lieutenant Huston of the Mounted Patrol happened along about this time. With a quick spring he disarmed the man, who was then marched down to the Police Station. His case will come up tomorrow before Judge Wilson.

## Held Under Investigation.

John Ellis, a native, is held for investigation at the Police Station. It is thought that he is the man who a few days ago forged the name of J. F. Colburn to a check for \$100 drawn on the Bank of Hawaii. Ellis is not unknown to the police. He being only a short time since he completed a thirteen months' sentence for a similar offense.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## NOT YET DECIDED

Baseball Pennant for This Year Still Flutters.

Deciding Game Between the Stars and Kams Comes Off Next Saturday Afternoon.

The '99 baseball pennant still flutters aloft. The championship is yet to be decided. In a close and exciting struggle Saturday the Kams took the measure of the Stars to the tune of 6 to 3. Had the Stars won the present season would have been ended. As it now stands each of these two teams has won twice from the other. The Artilery has withdrawn which makes next Saturday's game the deciding one.

The Stars were first up in Saturday's game and before three men were out two had crossed the rubber. But the Kams more than evened things up when they came in. An error was made, Jackson lost control of the ball for a moment, the collegians slugged it and the small boy at the score board hung out the figure 4. The Stars came back with 2 in the fourth, the Kams were shut out and the score was again even.

In the fifth the Stars flew out in one, two, three order and the Kams made 2. In the seventh both pulled in two runs leaving the Kams two ahead. In the final inning the Stars tried for one of their old-time finishes. With but one man out and two on bases their chances seemed bright. A double play by Mahuka, however, did the trick and the game was over.

The pitchers were evenly matched, both striking out five men. Thompson at short deserves special mention for the efficient manner in which he played his position. All possible chances were accepted by the fielders of each team.

The crowd was larger than that of any other game excepting the Fourth of July. Senator J. S. McCandless had paid for the privilege of admitting all soldiers free, and many of the boys in blue and brown availed themselves of the opportunity.

Following is the detailed score:

KAMEHAMEHAS.										
AB	R	B	S	B	O	A	E			
Mahuka, 2b	5	1	2	5	0	2	1	0		
Mikkanani, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Cowell, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0			
Kaanol, cf	4	2	2	1	0	0	0			
Reuter, p	4	3	1	1	1	8	0			
Wise, 3b	4	2	2	0	2	2	1			
Leslie, 1b	4	0	2	0	12	1	1			
Kokuwaa, ss	4	0	0	0	6	3	3			
Harbottle, c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			

STARS.										
AB	R	B	S	B	O	A	E			
Moore, 2b	5	1	2	5	1	0				
Gorman, c	4	1	2	2	5	0				
Thompson, ss	4	0	0	1	2	2	0			
Kiley, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Willis, 1b	4	1	0	0	6	2	0			
Davis, 3b	4	1	0	0	1	2				
Tom Pryce, lf	4	1	0	2	4	0				
Toyko Jackson, p	4	0	0	0	0	6	0			
J. Hausmann, rf	4	1	1	0	2	0	1			

SCORE BY INNINGS.										
Stars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stars	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	6	
Kams	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	8	

Runs earned—Kams 4, Stars 1. Struck out—By Reuter 5, by Jackson 5. Three-base hits—Wise 2, Kaanol, Davis. Double plays—Mahuka, Gorman to Willis to Gorman. Passed balls—Stars 2, Kams 1. Files caught—Kams 10, Stars 11. Time of game 1 hour 40 minutes. Umpire "Owl" Daly. Scorer Clement.

## STANDING OF TEAMS.

Games played	Won	Lost	Percentage
Stars	6	4	.600
Kams	6	4	.600
Artillery	4	0	1.000

## A Good Performance.

There was enough fun in "The Diamond Palace" at the Orpheum Saturday evening to suit every one of those present. Trotter executed some new and clever tricks of legerdemain. Hogs and Haeward did good work in "The Kiss in the Dark." The Hartwell Sisters were heartily applauded, and Miss Brandes was recalled several times. Post and Marion in plantation sketches were infinitely. The Salvino continued their good acrobatic work. Same bill tonight.

## A GHASTLY TALE

Of a Crime That Was Not Committed.

How Marshal Chillingworth and Co. C Marched Up the Hill and Down Again

A tale of ghastly crime was brought to the Police Station last evening. It fairly reeked with gore and the officers were led to believe that another "crime of the century" had been committed. Two young Portuguese lads had been gathering firewood on Tantalus. When returning to town in the evening they said they had come upon a pool of blood a little to the right of the road; that alongside of this ghastly discovery was a mound of freshly turned earth, and a short distance further down a woman's skirt covered with blood. To cap the climax a man with disheveled hair and crimson hands had also been seen dashing across the park and vanished in the brush. That was the story given to the police. Even the details were furnished, such as that the woman was a haole and had arrived here by the Moana on that steamer's last trip down.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth was immediately telephoned for. He arrived in hot haste at the Police Station. Taking Captain Holl with him, he jumped into a hack and started for the scene. The inhabitants of Punchbowl were fairly agog with excitement. Company C of the National Guard heard the news, cut drill short and started after the hack containing the officers. The boys were found and taken into the hack and the search for the victim of the horrible crime commenced. Back of the hack trailed about 200 Portuguese, anxious to be in at the finish.

On the way up Deputy Marshal Chillingworth questioned the boys whose arrior had now cooled. Before the officer's inquiries into thin air, the boys denied they had ever told about that and laid the blame at the doors of several excitable Portuguese women. The pool of blood, however, they still adhered to. Chillingworth realized that he was "faked," but was determined to see the thing through. When almost at the top of Tantalus the boys identified the vicinity. The officers began the search for the pool of blood. At last Deputy Marshal Chillingworth threw the light of his lantern upon it. He advanced to gather some of the grass clotted with the blood so that an analysis of it might be made. The mystery was solved. The ghastly pool turned out to be a mass of red gum which had been melted from the trees about during the day.

The disappointed procession with the military in advance about faced and returned to town.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S  
New York Line.

The bark "Nuuanu" will leave New York on or about July 15th, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

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Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS  
Are warranted to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, headache, indigestion, and all other ailments of the bowels. Price 25 cents. Sold in bottles of 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200, 1224, 1248, 1272, 1296, 1320, 1344, 1368, 1392, 1416, 1440, 1464, 1488, 1512, 1536, 1560, 1584, 1608, 1632, 1656, 1680, 1704, 1728, 1752, 1776, 1800, 1824, 1848, 1872, 1896, 1920, 1944, 1968, 1992, 2016, 2040, 2064, 2088, 2112, 2136, 2160, 2184, 2208, 2232, 2256, 2280, 2304, 2328, 2352, 2376, 2400, 2424, 2448, 2472, 2496, 2520, 2544, 2568, 2592, 2616, 2640, 2664, 2688, 2712, 2736, 2760, 2784, 2808, 2832, 2856, 2880, 2904, 2928, 2952, 2976, 3000, 3024, 3048, 3072, 3096, 3120, 3144, 3168, 3192, 3216, 3240, 3264, 3288, 3312, 3336, 3360, 3384, 3408, 3432, 3456, 3480, 3504, 3528, 3552, 3576, 3600, 3624, 3648, 3672, 3696, 3720, 3744, 3768, 3792, 3816, 3840, 3864, 3888, 3912, 3936, 3960, 3984, 4008, 4032, 4056, 4080, 4104, 4128, 4152, 4176, 4200, 4224, 4248, 4272, 4296, 4320, 4344, 4368, 4392, 4416, 4440, 4464, 4488, 4512, 4536, 4560, 4584, 4608, 4632, 4656, 4680, 4704, 4728, 4752, 4776, 4800, 4824, 4848, 4872, 4896, 4920, 4944, 4968, 4992, 5016, 5040, 5064, 5088, 5112, 5136, 5160, 5184, 5208, 5232, 5256, 5280, 5304, 5328, 5352, 5376, 5400, 5424, 5448, 5472, 5496, 5520, 5544, 5568, 5592, 5616, 5640, 5664, 5688, 5712, 5736, 5760, 5784, 5808, 5832, 5856, 5880, 5904, 5928, 5952, 5976, 6000, 6024, 6048, 6072, 6096, 6120, 6144, 6168, 6192, 6216, 6240, 6264, 6288, 6312, 6336, 6360, 6384, 6408, 6432, 6456, 6480, 6504, 6528, 6552, 6576, 6600, 6624, 6648, 6672, 6696, 6720, 6744, 6768, 6792, 6816, 6840, 6864, 6888, 6912, 6936, 6960, 6984, 7008, 7032, 7056, 7080, 7104, 7128, 7152, 7176, 7200, 7224, 7248



## NEW LOCAL LINE

Inter-Island Steamships to  
Have Opposition.

One Steamer Purchased—An  
other Ordered—New Company  
Will Run to All the Islands.

The Mid-Pacific Navigation Company is the name of a new local steamship line whose articles of incorporation have been already filed with the Interior office and approved by the Executive. It is capitalized at \$20,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000. The officers are as follows: J. H. Wilson, president; L. Ahlo, vice-president; Wong Qual, secretary and treasurer; H. Crane, auditor.

The real promoters of the affair are J. H. Wilson and Henry Crane. Both gentlemen have been connected with the steamship business before. The Iwa, which was burned a couple of months ago, belonged to them. Mr. Wilson is now in the States, having gone to the Omaha Exposition with a native village. While in Vancouver he was to purchase a steamer which will be used for running around Oahu. It will be about the size of the Upolu. She is expected to arrive in about a month with the captain who brought down the topsail schooner La Nina and an engineer well known in the Islands in charge of her. An order will also be placed by J. H. Wilson for the construction of another steamer to be ready before the end of the year.

The new firm intends to go into the business on a small scale at first, but will add to their equipment as time goes on. Their object as stated in their charter is to carry on a freight and passenger traffic in and about all the Islands. They already have enough contracts in sight to keep their first steamer busy for some time to come.

## COL. ALBERT WHYTE.

Carries a Letter of Endorsement  
From President Dole.

Colonel Albert Whyte returned to Tacoma yesterday for a two months' vacation. He is here on business connected with a number of Hawaii enterprises and will probably go East in the interests of his companies before returning to Hilo in the fall. Colonel Whyte has been the representative of the British-American company at Hilo and is a director in the railroad company which will soon begin construction on a road which will eventually circle the entire island of Hawaii. A part of Colonel Whyte's mission in America is to purchase ties, rails and locomotives for the new railroad.

To interest American agriculturists and artisans in the Sandwich Islands and the possibilities opening before American enterprise and to sound a note of warning to unscrupulous dealers who would impose upon Honolulu and Hilo merchants, is a part of Colonel Whyte's mission. He does not advise or ask American artisans and agriculturists to go to the islands, but he paints the opportunities in such glowing colors that immigration will certainly be started from his efforts, and he adds that if he were in their position he would certainly go to the islands.

Colonel Whyte was invited a short time before he left Honolulu to appear before the Planters' Association and to discuss the advisability of bringing American labor to the islands, as well as to advance a plan for securing American assistance. His plans were adopted by the association, and Colonel Whyte carries letters of endorsement from President Dole himself. Naturally President Dole's letter is a cautious one, for as yet the American laws have not been extended to the islands, and though they have been annexed, their position is vastly different from the States and Territories in the Union.—Tacoma Ledger, June 29.

## CHESTER A. DOYLE.

The Police Department Will Lose  
His Services.

Chester A. Doyle, who returned by the Kinau yesterday from Hawaii, tendered his resignation as special Japanese interpreter and detective to the Attorney General's department soon after his arrival. It was addressed to Marshal Brown, and later in the day was accepted by that official. In his letter accepting the resignation Marshal Brown pays a graceful tribute to Mr. Doyle's past services in connection with the Police Department and acquiesces in the reasons which led him to take the step.

Speaking of the matter last evening and in answer to a question whether there was any friction between Mr. Doyle and himself, Marshal Brown said: "None whatever. Our relations are and always have been most cordial. No one regrets Mr. Doyle's leaving the department more than myself. His services have been simply invaluable, as I have good reason to know. It has, however, been found for some time past that the work assigned to Mr. Doyle was more than he could attend to without neglecting his duties as Japanese interpreter in the higher courts, but still we could have got along somehow were it not for the fact that his duties as a detective have of late frequently clashed with those

to be performed by him afterwards in the courts, and by reason of his making an arrest or working up evidence in a case he has been disqualified from acting as the official interpreter afterwards. Mr. Doyle has long realized this, but we have been so loath to dispense with his valuable services that no action has been taken on the matter. When, however, the resignation was tendered today there was no other course for me but to accept it."

Mr. Doyle himself did not care to go into the reasons which led to his resigning, but finally said it was simply another verification of the adage that no man could serve two masters. The Japanese work had increased to such an extent that it was impossible to serve with the courts and the Police Department, and therefore he had chosen to stay with the work which was most congenial to him.

Mr. Doyle's connection with the Police Department has been of some ten years' standing. He has evinced on numerous occasions detective ability of no mean order. Probably the first big case that he was interested in was the bringing to justice of the incendiaries on the Lahaina canefields in 1893, to accomplish which he went to jail himself and listened to the talking of suspected prisoners until he got onto the right parties. The arrest and detection of the man Goto, a Japanese who murdered his wife at Ewa and who was run to earth by Doyle at Kona, Hawaii, was another good piece of work. It was to his good use of a thorough knowledge of the Japanese language that he ascertained the whereabouts of the opium landed from the schooner Labrador and by so doing probably saved the Government from being mulcted in a considerable sum for seizing the vessel. His connection with the shooting scrape on the Australia is too recent to require repetition.

## THE TRANSVAAL

Statement That Germany  
Will Take No Part.

Cape Parliament in Session and  
Exciting Scenes Anticipated—  
The New Franchise Law.

CAPE TOWN, July 13.—The Cape Parliament will open tomorrow and exciting scenes are anticipated owing to the attitude of the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, on the Transvaal question. A large number of the opposition members favor his impeachment.

In the meantime the Afrikaner party is working up a pro-Boer agitation and doing its utmost in this direction. An attempt to hold a loyalist meeting at Worcester this evening was frustrated by the Afrikaners, who precipitated disgraceful scenes, forcibly dragging the loyalist speakers from the platform, and expelling them from the hall amid jeers and insults. It is reported that several Dutch members of the legislature participated.

The publication of the text of the Transvaal franchise law, now being debated at Pretoria, has accentuated the bitterness between the two elements. The military authorities here are purchasing horses, mules and wagons, and preparing to forward supplies to Kimberley.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Sun cable from Berlin says: The Cologne Gazette, referring to alleged French plans to open negotiations with Germany with the object of effecting mutual action should Great Britain attack the Transvaal, declares that Germany does not intend either to interfere or influence other powers to interfere. The Gazette does not think that the prospect of a rupture such as war is unavoidable.

PRETORIA, July 13.—The Volksraad today adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares that the necessity exists for the immediate adoption of the law, thus avoiding the three months' previous publication required by the constitution. The discussion of the articles of the law is now in progress.

## LADY SALISBURY ILL.

LONDON, July 13.—The Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a slight attack of paralysis yesterday at Walmer Castle. She rallied well and is now improving in health. Lord Salisbury was obliged to curtail the diplomatic reception at the Foreign Office yesterday immediately after the receipt of the grave tidings, and took a special train to Walmer Castle.

## ADAMS AT PORT ANGELES.

PORT ANGELES (Wash.), July 13.—The training-ship Adams arrived today from Honolulu. The Adams will remain here several days and indulge in target practice.

## CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorraunce, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## THE ERUPTION OF 1852

The following poem, written on the eruption of Mauna Loa in 1852 by Rev. Titus Coan, the copy of which has been furnished by his daughter, will doubtless be of interest at the present time:

Hark! hark! while yet 'tis dark.  
There's a deep, rumbling sound,  
As of spirits under ground,  
Rolling rocks for melting,  
Gathering ore for smelting.

Hark! while night is still dark.  
In earth's hidden caves  
There's a noise as of waves  
Muttering, sputtering,  
Splashing, dashing.  
Like the sound of the surf,  
Like the hoof on the turf,  
A shake and a shiver,  
A quake and a quiver.

Hush! hush!  
For a moment all is still  
On yon dark and distant hill.  
Nature stands all awed and silent.  
While stern Pluto lifts his trident,  
Seated on a sulphur throne.  
To us mortals all unknown,  
In the distant realms of wonder  
Vulcan forges bolts of thunder.

Hark! hark again.  
Still a rumbling now and then;  
Old Vulcan blows; the furnace glows;  
Earth's ribs are rent; hot fumes find  
vent.  
Fire! fire! higher, still higher  
The glaring columns rise.  
A burning flood like Hell's hot blood,  
An angry cloud, with thunders loud,  
Shoots upward to the skies.

And now on high, 'gainst flaming sky  
Stand turrets, towers, minarets, spires,  
All dazling with devouring fires,  
A pillar of light, which scatters old  
night;  
Rising, sinking, standing, awaying,  
A red, molten fountain,  
On a dark, heaving mountain.

Look! look!  
A pyramid of glowing coals,  
From whose direful vortex rolls  
Curling smoke of every hue—  
Crimson, purple, sable, blue—  
Convolving clouds of varied dye,  
Emblazoned on the fretted sky.

Sweeping like a comet's tail,  
Blazing like a meteor's trail,  
Like the track of fierce Mars,  
On his burning wheeled cars,  
Like the bright, gleaming sword  
In the hand of the Lord!  
Down, down the mountain's sides

A fiery dragon glides.  
Old marble melts along his way.  
His eyes turn midnight into day.  
His flaming tail is waved on high,  
And sweeps night's watchmen from  
the sky.

Hush! hush!  
There's a rush and a rattle  
Like armies in battle!  
Squadrons dashing; broad-swords  
clashing.  
Sabers gleaming, red blood streaming,  
There's a break and a roar,  
Like the wave on the shore,  
Like the crash of dread thunder  
Rending ether asunder;  
Like the fiat of God,  
Shaking Earth with His nod;  
Like the breath of His ire  
Setting Heaven on fire;  
Like the roaring on high  
When His chariots draw nigh;  
Like the trumpet's direful blast  
When Time's cycles are past.

Smoke, fire, sulphur, nitre,  
Glowing brighter and still brighter,  
Bang, bang, bang! clang, clang, clang!  
Harsh, heavy, shrill,  
O'er mountain, dell and hill,  
Heaven's high artillery rang.

Flaming meteors dance around;  
Burnine whirlwinds sweep the ground;  
A fiery hail from clouds above  
Is scattered wide o'er mountain side.  
See! see!  
Dread Typhoeus' forge in sevenfold  
blast,  
And lasting hills dissolving fast.  
The glowing furnace fiercer glows;  
The blood-red river hotter flows;  
Rocks rend, roar, melt and disappear,  
Mingling in wild and mad career.

Clouds gather, in fold, gyrate, brighten,  
Thicken, darken, thunder, lighten,  
Sigh the winds, and howl and rave,  
Driving hot cinders o'er wildwood and  
wave.  
From morn till night, pale, yellow  
light  
Below, on high, shrouds earth and sky.  
Dark forests blaze in the flames' red  
rays,  
Then vanish from sight, like a specter  
of night.  
Upon the fiery tempest's breath,  
Desolation rolls on death.

Ah, Pole, dread Goddess of Fire,  
Why dash thine eyes with kindling ire?  
Why stir afresh thy everglowing  
coals,  
While from thy throat this burning  
river rolls?  
Why wreath thy mythic head in  
smoke and flame?  
And startle mortals with thy fearful  
name?  
Why rend thy hoary locks, and scatter  
thus thy silver hair?  
Why sound thine awful trumpet forth  
upon the midnight air?

But, hush once more; the scene is o'er;  
For twice ten days the fountain plays;  
Then all is still, o'er dell and hill;  
The whirlwind's sweep is lulled to  
sleep;  
Hell's burning breath is quenched in  
death.  
From murky cloud the thunder loud  
Has ceased to roar on mount and shore.  
The awful blast has hurried past;  
The fiery flood obeyed its God;  
"Thus far," He said, "and here he  
stayed."

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION BURNED  
COMO (Italy), July 8.—The Volta  
electrical exhibition has been entirely  
destroyed by fire, due to defective electric  
wires. Many relics of Volta perished.  
There was no loss of life.



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